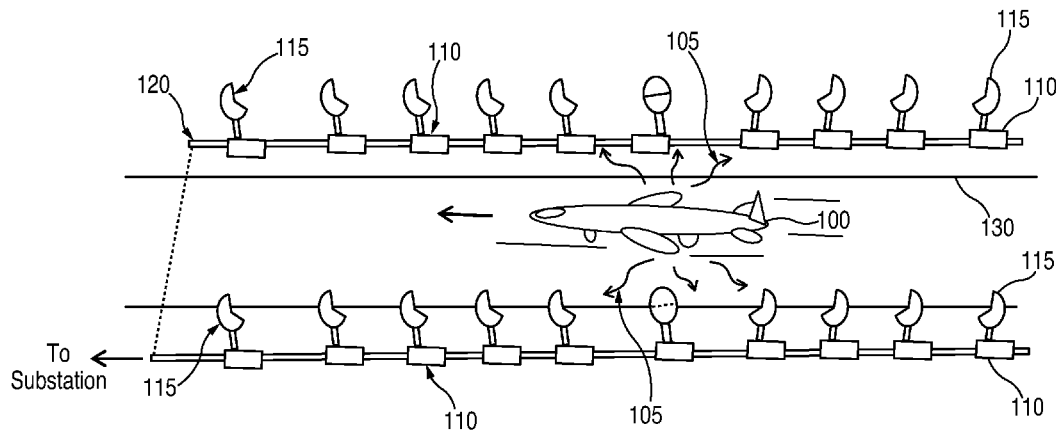




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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Toh(10) **Pub. No.: US 2015/0260171 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 17, 2015**(54) **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PRODUCING
ELECTRICITY FROM AIRPORT
ACOUSTICAL ENERGY**(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **F03G 7/08** (2013.01); **H02K 7/1823**
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(US)(21) Appl. No.: **14/211,128**(22) Filed: **Mar. 14, 2014****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.****F03G 7/08** (2006.01)**H02K 7/18** (2006.01)(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system and method for generating electricity from acoustic energy from an aircraft on a runway. Acoustic wave collectors mounted along the runway collect the acoustic energy and direct such acoustic energy to an associated acoustic converter assembly. A vibrating element is mounted within a housing of the acoustic converter assembly. The vibrating element moves in response to the acoustic energy. This movement draws air into the housing below the vibrating element and then forces the air downward to form an output air flow. The output air flow is directed to an associated turbine assembly to cause a shaft to rotate at a rate proportional to the magnitude of the received output air flow. An associated generator that is coupled to the shaft generates electricity proportionally to the rate of rotation of the shaft. The electricity from each generator is converted and sent to a substation for distribution.



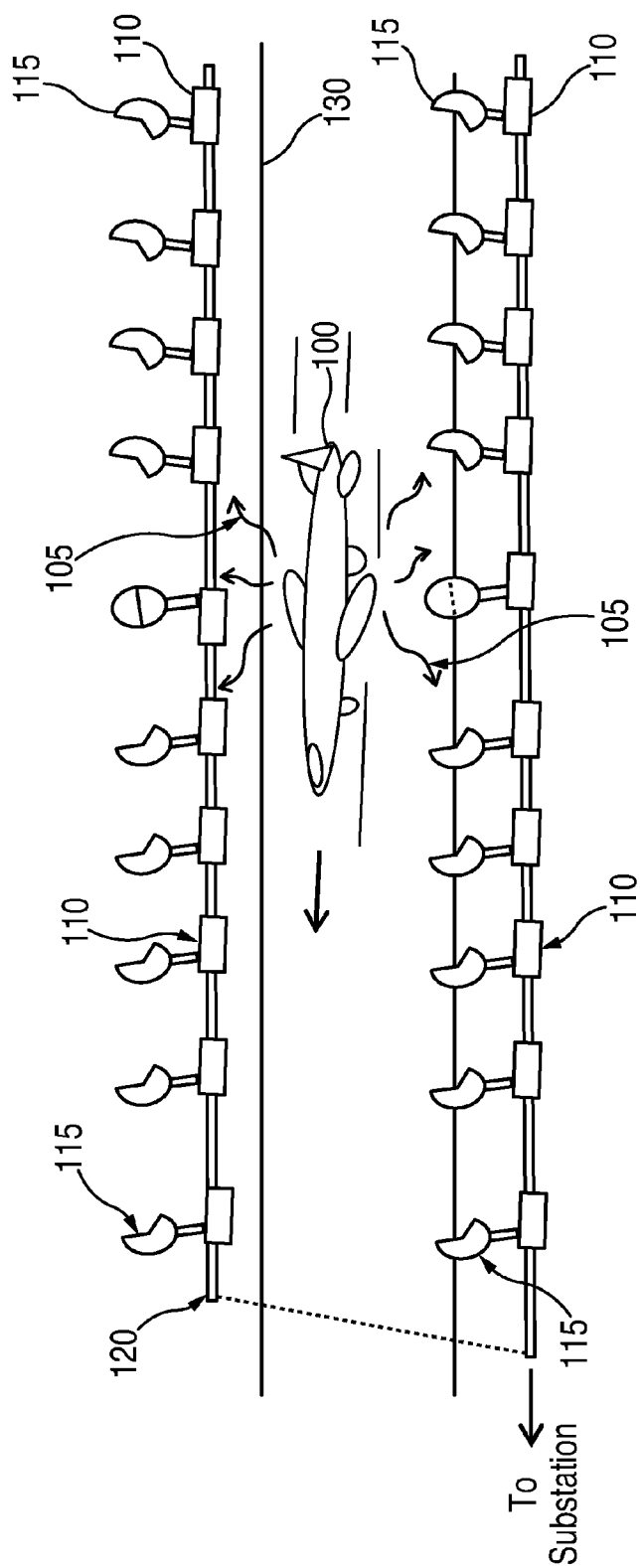


FIG. 1

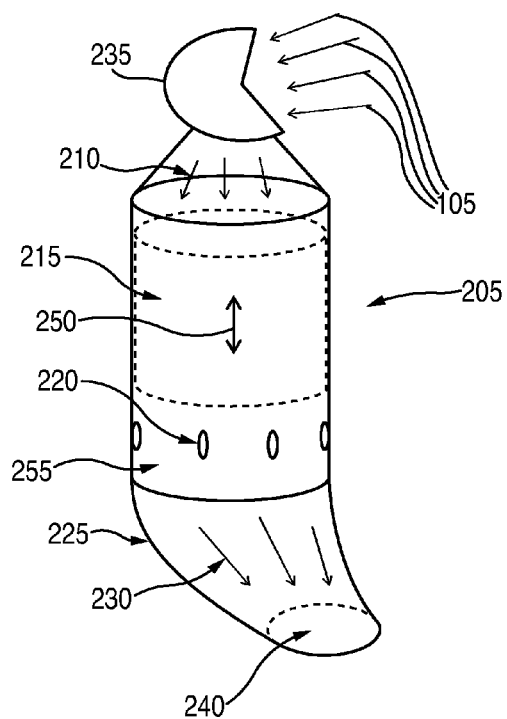


FIG. 2A

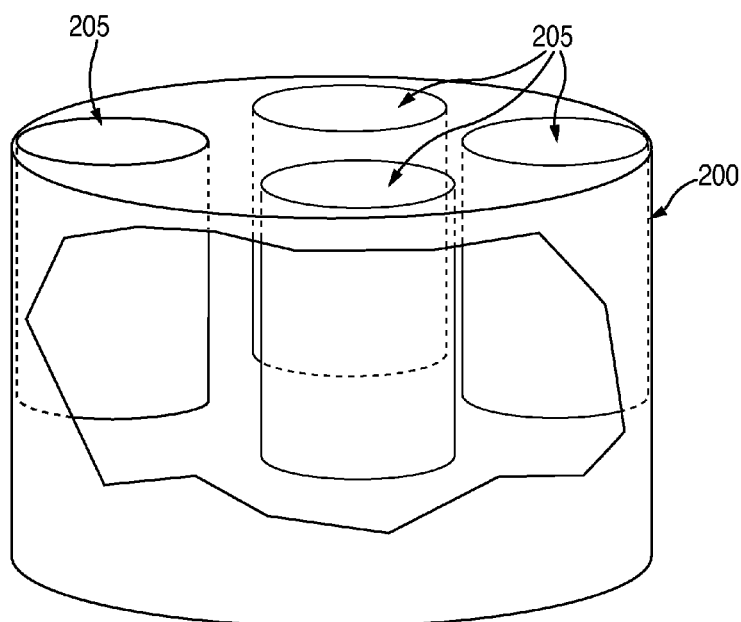


FIG. 2B

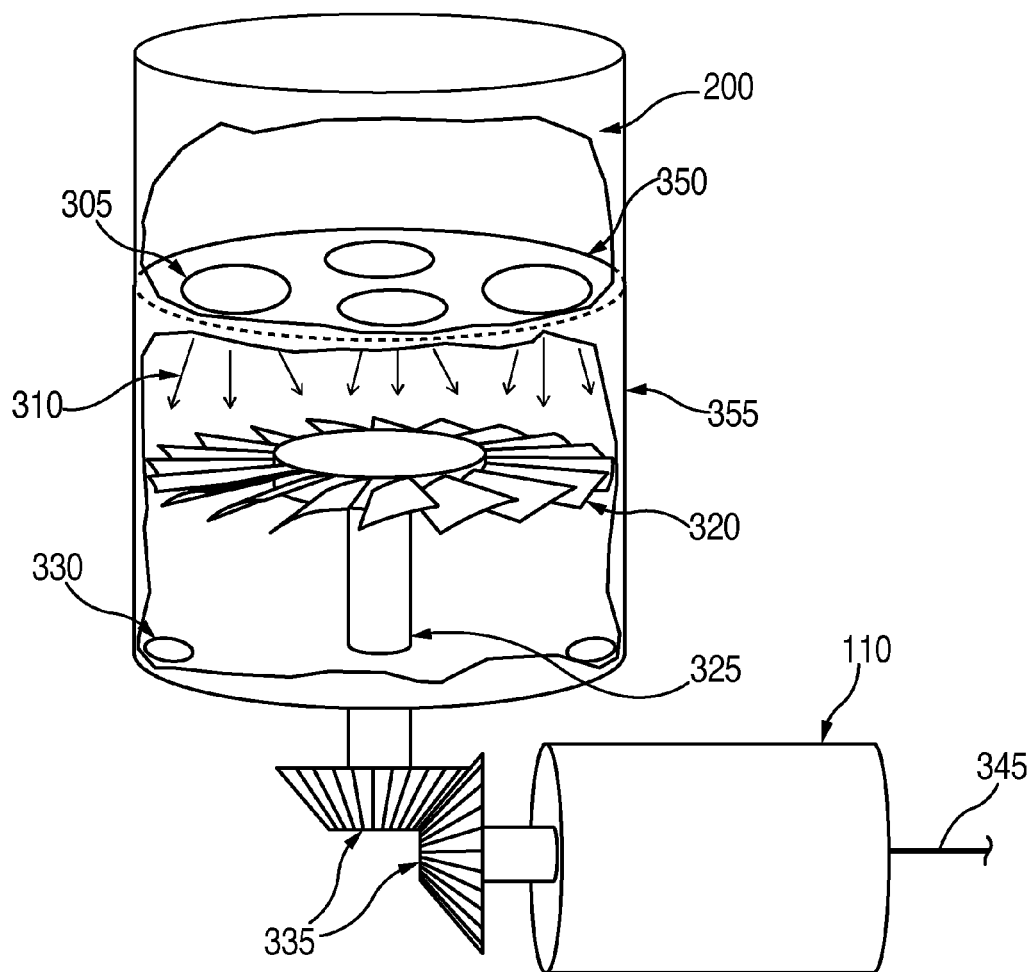


FIG. 3

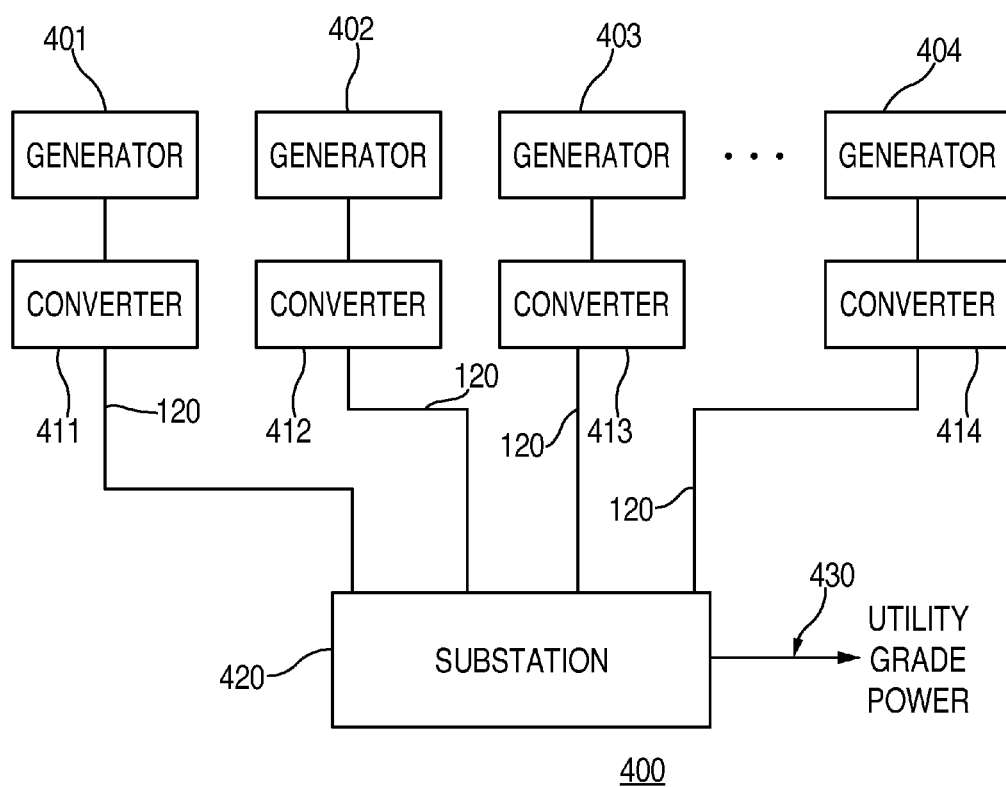


FIG. 4

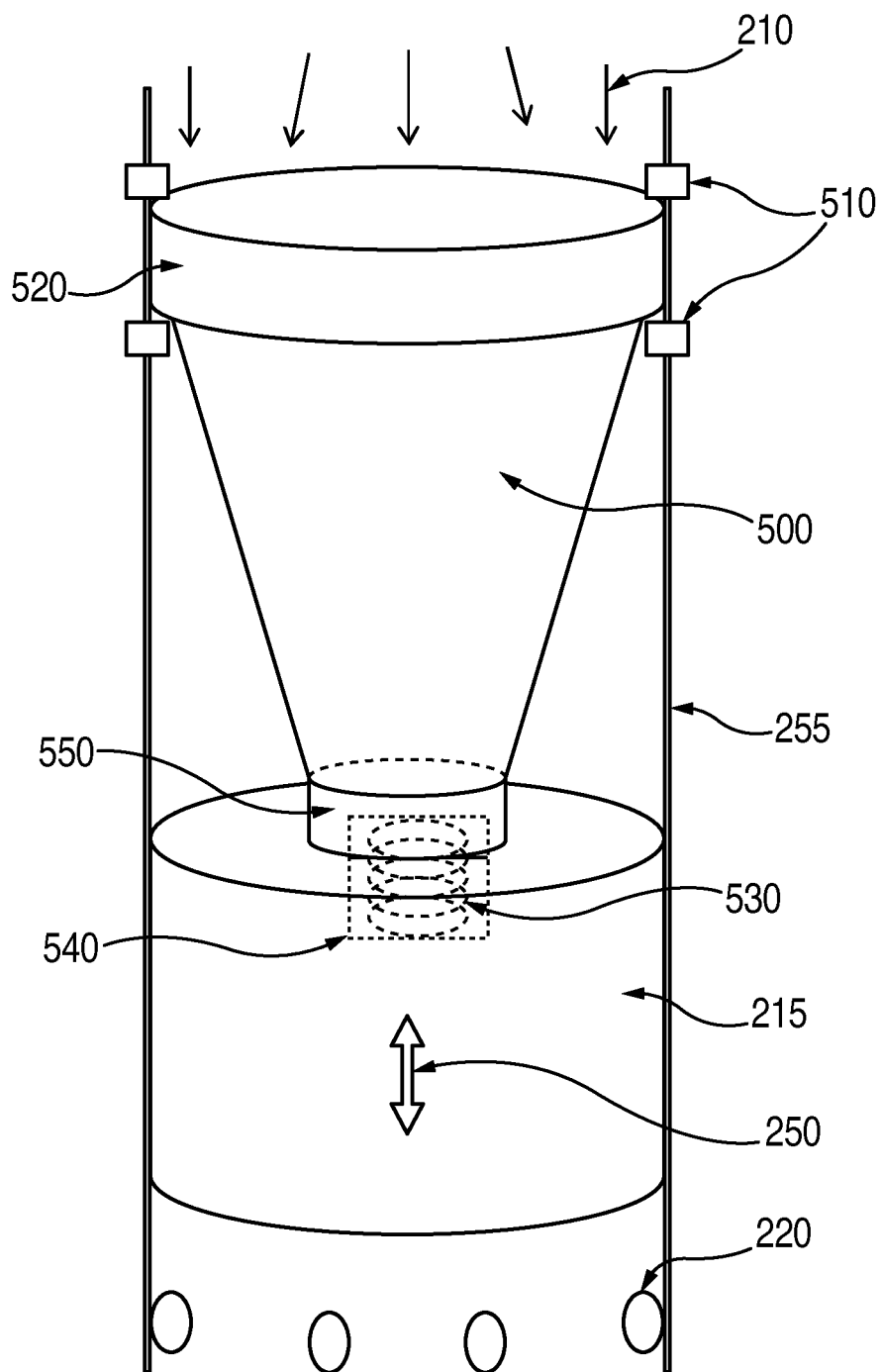


FIG. 5

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PRODUCING ELECTRICITY FROM AIRPORT ACOUSTICAL ENERGY

FIELD

[0001] This disclosure relates to a method and system for producing electricity from acoustical energy at an airport.

BACKGROUND

[0002] It is well recognized that airports generate a great deal of noise during aircraft takeoffs and landings. This acoustic energy is left to dissipate and represents a lost energy resource. Heretofore, there has been no way to recycle the acoustic energy generated by aircraft during takeoffs and landings.

[0003] Accordingly, there is a need for a method and system to harvest the free acoustic energies available at airport runways for electricity generation.

SUMMARY

[0004] In one aspect, a system for generating electricity from acoustic energy. The system includes an acoustic wave collector configured to collect acoustic energy and to direct such acoustic energy in a predetermined direction. The system also includes an acoustic converter assembly positioned to receive the acoustic energy from the acoustic wave collector and configured to convert the received acoustic energy into an output air flow. The output air flow has a magnitude proportional to a magnitude of the received acoustic energy. The system further includes a turbine assembly positioned to receive the output air flow from the acoustic converter assembly so that a shaft rotates at a rate proportional to the magnitude of the received output air flow. The system finally includes a generator coupled to the shaft which generates electricity proportionally to the rate of rotation of the shaft. The turbine assembly may be a turbine blade coupled to the shaft.

[0005] In one further embodiment, the acoustic converter assembly comprises a vibrating element mounted within an associated housing. The vibrating element is positioned within the associated housing to move along a first axis. The first axis is parallel to the predetermined direction. The vibrating element is moved back and forth along the first axis proportionally to the received acoustic energy. The movement of the vibrating element draws air into the associated housing below the vibrating element via apertures in a vertical wall of the associated housing and then forces the air downward to form the output air flow. The vibrating element may be a vibrating drum and the vertical wall of the associated housing may form a cylinder. The acoustic converter assembly may further include an acoustic waveguide mounted above the vibrating element. The acoustic waveguide has a wider inlet adjacent to the acoustic wave collector and a narrower outlet adjacent to the vibrating element. The acoustic waveguide may have a conical form.

[0006] In another further embodiment, the acoustic converter assembly includes a plurality of converters. Each converter includes a vibrating element mounted within an associated housing. The vibrating element is positioned within the associated housing to move along a first axis. The first axis is parallel to the predetermined direction. The vibrating element is moved back and forth along the first axis proportionally to the received acoustic energy. The movement of the vibrating

element draws air into the associated housing below the vibrating element via apertures in a wall of the associated housing and forces the air downward to form a portion of the output air flow. Each of the vibrating elements may be a vibrating drum. Each of the vertical walls of the associated housings may form a cylinder. Each converter may further include an acoustic waveguide mounted above the associated vibrating element. The acoustic waveguide has a wider inlet adjacent to the acoustic wave collector and a narrower outlet adjacent to the associated vibrating element. Each acoustic waveguide may have a conical form.

[0007] In another aspect, a system for generating electricity from acoustic energy. The system includes a plurality of acoustic wave collectors configured to collect acoustic energy and to direct such acoustic energy in a predetermined direction. The system also includes an acoustic converter assembly positioned to receive the acoustic energy from the plurality of acoustic wave collectors and configured to convert the received acoustic energy into an output air flow. The output air flow has a magnitude proportional to a magnitude of the received acoustic energy. The system further includes a turbine assembly positioned to receive the output air flow from the acoustic converter assembly so that a shaft rotates at a rate proportional to the magnitude of the received output air flow. The system finally includes a generator coupled to the shaft which generates electricity proportionally to the rate of rotation of the shaft. The turbine assembly may be a turbine blade coupled to the shaft.

[0008] In a further embodiment, the acoustic converter assembly includes a plurality of converters. Each converter is positioned adjacent to an associated one of the plurality of acoustic wave collectors. Each converter has a vibrating element mounted within an associated housing. The vibrating element is positioned within the associated housing to move along a first axis. The first axis is parallel to the predetermined direction. The vibrating element is moved upward and downward proportionally to the received acoustic energy. The movement of the vibrating element draws air into the associated housing below the vibrating element via apertures in a wall of the associated housing and forces the air downward to form a portion of the output air flow. Each of the vibrating elements may be a vibrating drum. Each of the vertical walls of the associated housings may form a cylinder. Each converter may further include an acoustic waveguide mounted above the associated vibrating element. The acoustic waveguide has a wider inlet adjacent to the acoustic wave collector and a narrower outlet adjacent to the associated vibrating element. Each acoustic waveguide may have a conical form.

[0009] In yet another aspect, a method for generating electricity from acoustic energy. First, acoustic energy is collected in an acoustic wave collector and such acoustic energy is directed in a predetermined direction. The acoustic energy is received from the acoustic wave collector and converted into an output air flow, the output air flow having a magnitude proportional to a magnitude of the received acoustic energy. The output air flow is received from the acoustic converter and, via a turbine assembly, causes a shaft to rotate at a rate proportional to the magnitude of the received output air flow. Finally, a generator generates electricity proportionally to the rate of rotation of the shaft. The received acoustic energy may be converted to an output air flow by a vibrating element mounted within an associated housing. The vibrating element is positioned within the associated housing to move along a

first axis. The first axis is parallel to the predetermined direction. The vibrating element is moved back and forth along the first axis proportionally to the received acoustic energy. The movement of the vibrating element draws air into the associated housing below the vibrating element via apertures in a vertical wall of the associated housing and then forces the air downward to form the output air flow. The vibrating element may be a vibrating drum. The vertical wall of the associated housing may form a cylinder. The acoustic converter assembly may further include an acoustic waveguide mounted above the vibrating element. The acoustic waveguide has a wider inlet adjacent to the acoustic wave collector and a narrower outlet adjacent to the vibrating element.

[0010] The features, functions, and advantages that have been discussed can be achieved independently in various embodiments or may be combined in yet other embodiments, further details of which can be seen with reference to the following description and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The following detailed description, given by way of example and not intended to limit the present disclosure solely thereto, will best be understood in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

[0012] FIG. 1 is an illustration of an acoustical-to-electricity energy conversion system in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

[0013] FIGS. 2A and 2B are partial and full illustrations of an upper portion of the acoustical-to-electricity energy converter assembly in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

[0014] FIG. 3 is an illustration of a lower portion of the acoustical-to-electricity energy converter assembly in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

[0015] FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing the electrical connection of the acoustical-to-electricity energy conversion system in accordance with an advantageous embodiment; and

[0016] FIG. 5 is an illustration of an acoustical waveguide for use with the acoustical-to-electricity energy converter assembly in accordance with a further advantageous embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] In the present disclosure, like reference numbers refer to like elements throughout the drawings, which illustrate various exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0018] Referring now to the drawings, and in particular to FIG. 1, a system for converting acoustical energy into electricity is shown. In particular, an aircraft 100 moving along a runway 130, either during landing or takeoff, generates a great deal of acoustic energy, mostly from the engines mounted on aircraft 100. The acoustic energy is shown schematically in FIG. 1 as lines 105. The system includes series of converter assemblies 115 coupled to generators 110. The converters assemblies 115 are mounted along the sides of runway 130 with an associated generator 110 located adjacent to each converter assembly 115. As aircraft 100 moves along runway 130, each converter assembly 115 captures the acoustic wave energy 105 generated by the aircraft 100 as the aircraft 100 passes and converts it to an air current, as discussed below in more detail with respect to FIGS. 2A and 2B. The generated air current drives a turbine blade coupled to an

electrical generator, as shown in FIG. 3, to generate electricity. The output of the electrical generator is routed through a converter and then merged into underground power transmission lines 120 for distribution to the users, as shown in FIG. 4.

[0019] Referring now to FIGS. 2A and 2B, each converter assembly 200 (FIG. 2B) includes at least one acoustic wave collector 235 (FIG. 2A) shaped and sized for optimum collection of the incoming acoustic waves 105 from a passing aircraft and coupled to a converter 205. The shape and size of the acoustic wave collector 235 may be the same for each converter assembly 200 or may be different depending on the location of converter assembly 200 along the runway 130 (FIG. 1). Acoustic wave collector 235 has a curved internal surface and is positioned to collect the maximum possible acoustic radiations from the aircraft engines. As such, each of the converter assemblies 115 shown in FIG. 1 has a slightly different orientation with respect to the runway 130. As one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize, in other embodiments each converter assembly 115 may have the same orientation with respect to runway 130. FIG. 2A shows the detail of a single converter 205 and single acoustic wave collector 235, while FIG. 2B shows how four such converters 205 can be mounted within a larger assembly 200 (with the collector or collectors 235 not shown). Converter assembly 115 shown in FIG. 1 corresponds to the entire assembly (i.e., either a single converter 205 and associated acoustic wave collector 235 or an assembly 200 of multiple converters 205 and, as discussed below, one or more associated acoustic wave collectors 235).

[0020] Referring now to FIG. 2A, acoustic wave collector 235 preferably has a curved internal surface that collects and guides the acoustic waves 105 from aircraft 100 to a converter 205 that includes a vibrating drum 215 mounted in a converter drum housing 255. Vibrating drum 215 moves up and down, as shown by displacement line 250, when acoustic waves are received via acoustic wave collector 235. As one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize, converter drum housing 255 may be positioned in any orientation, e.g., horizontally instead of vertically, in which case the vibrating drum 215 will move back and forth along a central axis of drum housing 255. Furthermore, although vibrating drum 215 and drum housing 255 are shown having a cylindrical cross-section in FIG. 2B, one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize that other types of cross-sections may be employed, e.g., square, rectangular or oval. In FIG. 2B, four adjacent converters 205 are shown, each consisting of a vibrating drum 215 mounted in a converter drum housing 255 (as detailed in FIG. 2A) to form converter assembly 200 (for clarity, the one or multiple acoustic wave collectors 235 are not shown in FIG. 2B). As one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize, the number of converters included is arbitrary and can range from a single converter to four or more, depending, at least in part, on the amount of acoustic energy collected at collector 235. Further, converter assembly 200 may include a single acoustic wave collector 235 for all four converters 205 or a separate acoustic wave collector 235 for each of the converters 205. The collected acoustic waves 105 pass through a converging path created by the acoustic wave collector 235 and enter a chamber within converter drum housing 255 above vibrating drum 215 as the directed acoustic waves 210.

[0021] Vibrating drum 215 vibrates within a fixed range of motion at the same frequency as the incoming directed acoustic waves 210, with the magnitude of vibration proportional to

the intensity of the incoming directed acoustic waves **210**. When excited by the incoming directed acoustic waves **210**, vibrating drum **215** moves up and down (in the orientation shown in FIG. 2A) within the cylindrical chamber of converter drum housing **255** (along displacement line **250**). As it vibrates, vibrating drum **215** acts as an air pump to draw in ambient air through the air intake holes **220** in the wall of housing **255** and then push the drawn-in ambient air down through air flow guide channel **225**. The vibrating drum **215**, when excited by received acoustic waves, cause an air flow **230** that is pushed down along guide channel **225** and through exit hole **240**.

[0022] As discussed above, converter assembly **200** preferably includes a cluster of multiple acoustic converters **205** (four are shown in FIG. 2B) to maximize the collection of acoustic energy. Each converter **205** generates an air flow through an associated exit hole **240** that is directed to a turbine chamber **355** (FIG. 3) positioned below converter assembly **200**. As one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize, the positional relationship between converter assembly **200** and turbine chamber **355** is arbitrary and is preferably selected to minimize any air flow losses between converter assembly **200** and turbine chamber **355**.

[0023] Referring now to FIG. 3, turbine chamber **355** is preferably positioned below converter assembly **200** and includes air inlet holes **305** that mate to the air exit holes **240** of converter assembly **200**. Air generated from the converters **205** in converter assembly **200** enters turbine chamber **355** as airflow **310** and drives turbine blades **320**, causing the shaft **325** coupled to turbine blades **320** to rotate proportionally to the magnitude of the received airflow. Turbine shaft **325** is coupled to a generator **110** via a pair of bevel gears **335**. As one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize, other types of couplings can be used to couple turbine shaft **325** to the generator **110** (e.g., a universal joint), depending on, at least in part, the selected orientation of generator **110** with respect to turbine shaft **325**. As the turbine blades **320** (and shaft **325**) rotates, generator **110** produces electricity on an output **345**. The airflow **310**, after driving the turbine blades **320**, exits from the holes **330** located at the bottom of turbine chamber **355**.

[0024] Referring now to FIG. 4, a block diagram is shown of a system **400** demonstrating how the generators **110** shown in FIGS. 1 and 3 are coupled to provide utility grade power. In particular, each generator **401**, **402**, **403** . . . **404** is coupled to an associated converter **411**, **412**, **413** . . . **414**. Each converter **411**, **412**, **413** . . . **414** may, for example, convert the variable frequency input AC voltage from generator **401**, **402**, **403** . . . **404** to a fixed frequency output AC voltage via a rectifier, energy storage device and voltage inverter, as is known in the art. The output from each converter **411**, **412**, **413** . . . **414** is provided to a substation **420**, which may, for example, combine the power from each converter **411**, **412**, **413** . . . **414** via a three phase line filter and associated transformer to produce utility grade power on an output **430**. Output **430** may be coupled, on one embodiment, to local utility lines at the airport for internal use or via an appropriate interface to commercial utility lines for credit from the local power company. As one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize, there are numerous alternative methods available to convert the electrical output from each generator **401**, **402**, **403** . . . **404** into utility grade power. As one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize, the system disclosed herein may be used for other purposes. For example, the electricity gener-

ated by each generator **401**, **402**, **403** . . . **404** may be coupled to charge batteries that are part of airport back-up systems.

[0025] Referring now to FIG. 5, in a further embodiment converter assembly **200** may include an acoustic waveguide **500** mounted within converter drum housing **255** above vibrating drum **215**. Acoustic waveguide **500** is fixed within converter drum housing **255** by couplings **510** and is preferably conical in form, with a wider inlet at an upper end **520** and a narrower outlet at a lower end **550**. Acoustic waveguide **500** amplifies the directed acoustic waves **210** received at the upper end **520**. Acoustic waveguide **500** may also include a spring **530** having an upper end mounted at the lower end **550**. A lower end of spring **530** is connected directly to vibrating drum **215**, preferably within a recess **540** in a top portion of vibrating drum **215**. Spring **530** further amplifies the received converted acoustic waves **210**, to further increase the movement of vibrating drum **215** and thus increase the amount of air directed downward to turn the turbine blades **320**. Acoustic waveguide **500** is shown with a conical form in FIG. 5. As one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize, other forms may be employed. The alternative form may depend, for example, on the cross-sectional form of converter drum housing **255**. In one alternative embodiment, for example, acoustic wave guide **500** may have an inverted pyramid form when converter drum housing **255** has a square cross section.

[0026] Although the present disclosure has been particularly shown and described with reference to the preferred embodiments and various aspects thereof, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure. It is intended that the appended claims be interpreted as including the embodiments described herein, the alternatives mentioned above, and all equivalents thereto.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for generating electricity from acoustic energy, comprising:

- an acoustic wave collector configured to collect acoustic energy and to direct such acoustic energy in a predetermined direction;
- an acoustic converter assembly positioned to receive the acoustic energy from the acoustic wave collector and configured to convert the received acoustic energy into an output air flow, the output air flow having a magnitude proportional to a magnitude of the received acoustic energy;
- a turbine assembly positioned to receive the output air flow from the acoustic converter assembly so that a shaft rotates at a rate proportional to the magnitude of the received output air flow; and
- a generator coupled to the shaft which generates electricity proportionally to the rate of rotation of the shaft.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the acoustic converter assembly comprises a vibrating element mounted within an associated housing, the vibrating element positioned within the associated housing to move along a first axis, the first axis parallel to the predetermined direction, the vibrating element being moved back and forth along the first axis proportionally to the received acoustic energy, the movement of the vibrating element drawing air into the associated housing below the vibrating element via apertures in a vertical wall of the associated housing and then forcing the air downward to form the output air flow.

3. The system of claim 2, wherein the vibrating element comprises a vibrating drum and wherein the vertical wall of the associated housing comprises a cylinder.

4. The system of claim 2, wherein the acoustic converter assembly further comprises an acoustic waveguide mounted above the vibrating element, the acoustic waveguide having a wider inlet adjacent to the acoustic wave collector and a narrower outlet adjacent to the vibrating element.

5. The system of claim 4, wherein the acoustic waveguide has a conical form.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the acoustic converter assembly comprises a plurality of converters, each converter comprising a vibrating element mounted within an associated housing, the vibrating element positioned within the associated housing to move along a first axis, the first axis parallel to the predetermined direction, the vibrating element being moved back and forth along the first axis proportionally to the received acoustic energy, the movement of the vibrating element drawing air into the associated housing below the vibrating element via apertures in a wall of the associated housing and forcing the air downward to form a portion of the output air flow.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein each of the vibrating elements comprises a vibrating drum and wherein each of the vertical walls of the associated housings comprises a cylinder.

8. The system of claim 6, wherein each converter further comprises an acoustic waveguide mounted above the associated vibrating element, the acoustic waveguide having a wider inlet adjacent to the acoustic wave collector and a narrower outlet adjacent to the associated vibrating element.

9. The system of claim 8, wherein each acoustic waveguide has a conical form.

10. The system of claim 1, wherein the turbine assembly comprises a turbine blade coupled to the shaft.

11. A system for generating electricity from acoustic energy, comprising:

a plurality of acoustic wave collectors configured to collect acoustic energy and to direct such acoustic energy in a predetermined direction;

an acoustic converter assembly positioned to receive the acoustic energy from the plurality of acoustic wave collectors and configured to convert the received acoustic energy into an output air flow, the output air flow having a magnitude proportional to a magnitude of the received acoustic energy;

a turbine assembly positioned to receive the output air flow from the acoustic converter assembly so that a shaft rotates at a rate proportional to the magnitude of the received output air flow; and

a generator coupled to the shaft which generates electricity proportionally to the rate of rotation of the shaft.

12. The system of claim 11, wherein the acoustic converter assembly comprises a plurality of converters, each converter positioned adjacent to an associated one of the plurality of acoustic wave collectors, each converter comprising a vibrating element mounted within an associated housing, the

vibrating element positioned within the associated housing to move along a first axis, the first axis parallel to the predetermined direction, the vibrating element being moved upward and downward proportionally to the received acoustic energy, the movement of the vibrating element drawing air into the associated housing below the vibrating element via apertures in a wall of the associated housing and forcing the air downward to form a portion of the output air flow.

13. The system of claim 12, wherein each of the vibrating elements comprises a vibrating drum and wherein each of the vertical walls of the associated housings comprises a cylinder.

14. The system of claim 12, wherein each converter further comprises an acoustic waveguide mounted above the associated vibrating element, the acoustic waveguide having a wider inlet adjacent to the acoustic wave collector and a narrower outlet adjacent to the associated vibrating element.

15. The system of claim 14, wherein each acoustic waveguide has a conical form.

16. The system of claim 11, wherein the turbine assembly comprises a turbine blade coupled to the shaft.

17. A method for generating electricity from acoustic energy, comprising the steps of:

collecting acoustic energy in an acoustic wave collector and directing such acoustic energy in a predetermined direction;

receiving the acoustic energy from the acoustic wave collector and converting the received acoustic energy into an output air flow, the output air flow having a magnitude proportional to a magnitude of the received acoustic energy;

receiving the output air flow from the acoustic converter and, via a turbine assembly, causing a shaft to rotate at a rate proportional to the magnitude of the received output air flow; and

generating, in a generator, electricity proportionally to the rate of rotation of the shaft.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the received acoustic energy is converted to an output air flow by a vibrating element mounted within an associated housing, the vibrating element positioned within the associated housing to move along a first axis, the first axis parallel to the predetermined direction, the vibrating element being moved back and forth along the first axis proportionally to the received acoustic energy, the movement of the vibrating element drawing air into the associated housing below the vibrating element via apertures in a vertical wall of the associated housing and then forcing the air downward to form the output air flow.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the vibrating element comprises a vibrating drum and wherein the vertical wall of the associated housing comprises a cylinder.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein the acoustic converter assembly further comprises an acoustic waveguide mounted above the vibrating element, the acoustic waveguide having a wider inlet adjacent to the acoustic wave collector and a narrower outlet adjacent to the vibrating element.

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